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FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THIS GOOD OLD EARTH

There Will Be No Politics at the Great Annual Picnic Held at Agency

The Thousands Who Will Be There Today Will Not Listen to the Usual Speeches

A potato without salt—a gin-fizz without gin—a sermon without a preacher or speaker—a lover's kiss without the girl.

This is what will be the case at the great Agency picnic today—for there will be no politics at this gathering—the first time such a thing has occurred since this good old earth started to revolve about the sun—for Agency never before had a picnic WITHOUT POLITICS.

But that will not prevent several thousand people gathering there today and putting in a full twelve hours of pleasure at those famous grounds the best of the kind in the state—and these people will be there—for no one ever elights the annual Agency picnic.

Politicians Will Be There

But the fact that there will be no politics there this year will not prevent the politicians from meeting there just the same as they always have—and they will be there in droves, flocks and platoons.

They will be there to start incipient booms for the next picnic at this time next summer—when there will be politics—to nurture and foster during the months ensuing between now and the time when there will be something doing. The seeds for many a proposed campaign will be sown there today, and carefully nursed until the next year rolls in, when they will be judiciously and carefully scattered over the campaign fields.

Plenty of Speaking

But the fact that there will be no politics—simply because there are none this year—at this picnic will not prevent a great outburst of oratory and a flood of speechmaking just the same as if there were politics. If anyone goes there today imbued with the idea that there will be no oratory he will find himself sadly mistaken.

After the band plays the opening ode the oratory will begin, and such live orators as Lewis V. Stigall, he of the persuasive argument—and Lewis C. Gabbert, who always pleases, will start the ball to rolling, and from that time on there will be plenty of speaking—an abundance.

Gov. Gardner was to be the orator of the day, but he was hurt in an accident in New Mexico last week, and while it was not serious, it will prevent his being there.

There will be a special train down from this city at 2 p. m. which will return at 8 p. m.

THE CALL WAS SUDDEN

Death Claims Mrs. G. J. Spencer at Her Home in San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. J. W. Spencer on Thursday received a telegram from his brother, Mr. G. J. ("Bud") Spencer of San Antonio, Texas, announcing the sudden death of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, which occurred that morning. Mrs. Spencer was well and favorably known here where she lived for a number of years while her husband in conjunction with J. W. Spencer operated the old Evening News.

Mrs. Spencer was born in Holt county near Oregon, and at the time of her death was sixty-one years of age. Beside her husband, she is survived by two sons and two daughters, Fay, Ivan and Ruth of San Antonio and Lee of Denver. She was a woman of charming personality and made many friends. The funeral will occur in San Antonio today.

McPHERSON IS APPOINTED

Gov. Hyde on Thursday appointed Harry E. McPherson representative from this county as one of the members of the state committee who will welcome Marshal Foch of France and Marshal Haig of England to this state when they come to Kansas City this fall to the Legion gathering.

RETAILERS WILL SLASH PRICES

The annual sale of the St. Joseph Retailers Co-operative Association is now on and will continue until Monday night. It is one of the big events of each season and the retailers cut prices to the quick to get rid of their summer stocks. Bargains are the order of the day.

WELLER AND VAN CAMP

Two Notable Old Residents of Holt County Celebrate Their Natal Anniversaries.

Holt county has had many notable men who were residents of its confines—and it has a number of such men now. Two of these men who are the salt of the earth, celebrated their natal anniversaries last week—both of whom are extremely well and favorably known in this city. They are Judge A. W. Van Camp of Fortescue, and Ernest F. Weller of Maitland.

Judge Van Camp, who came to Holt county in 1876 from Pennsylvania, where he was born, is one of the grand old men of that county—the friend of all, and the enemy of none. He was a loyal soldier of the Union, having served all during the war in the Army of the Potomac, and in the 33rd regiment saw active service all through. He was in the notable battles of Franklin and Gettysburg. On July 25, 1888, he first saw the light and on the afternoon of July 25, 1921, he at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Alkire, celebrated with about fifteen of his old comrades-in-arms the eighty-third anniversary of his birth. It was a joyous occasion, and no one enjoyed it more than did the judge, who is hale and sprightly as a man of forty.

Mr. Weller celebrated his 76th anniversary at his Maitland home and his friends and neighbors on July 27th gave him to understand that they appreciated him to a degree that was past the expression of mere words. Even since 1865 he had lived in Holt county all of that time, either at or in the vicinity of Maitland and all of that time he had been their friend and helper. He carries his seventy-six years as lightly as any thirty-five year man and all Holt county wants him spared for another seventy-six years.

HOVALLER HAD HELP

The Andrew County Bank Robber Escapes From the Savannah Jail.

That Earl E. Lovaller, the fellow accused of robbing the bank of Rea in Andrew county, had help to enable him to escape from the jail at Savannah on Wednesday night, is beyond question. The fact that no less than eight saws were passed in to him and that a confederate sawed the bars over the windows on the outside, while Lovaller sawed through his cell bars is absolutely proven.

Lovaller after his escape was hauled away in a motor car and it is supposed came to this city where he has friends. The county court of Andrew county at once offered a reward of \$500 for his recapture and the sheriff also offers a reward.

SENATOR LYSAGHT AGAIN INDICTED

Persistent enemies of Senator T. J. Lysaght kept after the grand jury until it again indicted Senator Thomas J. Lysaght on the old charge which was dismissed because the indictment was said to be faulty. Senator Lysaght promptly gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance in October. Senator Mayer represented him.

We can now better understand why Gov. Hyde was so anxious and determined to oust Democrats from the Grain Inspectors bureau. The Republican senate has just voted to increase all the salaries of the Hyde lieutenants now in charge.—Boonville Advertiser.

May Have to Slap Her Wrist

Japan balks on disarmament. She evidently still has an ambition to capture the Philippine Islands, and to send over to California a few more million of truck gardeners. Uncle Sam may have to spank the mikado yet, and perhaps at no far distant day.—Boonville Advertiser.

HOW COULD YOU, FRED?

A yard of silk, a yard of lace.
A wisp of tulle to give it grace;
A flower placed where flowers go,
The skirt knee-high, the back, waist-low;
One shoulder-strap, no sign of sleeve;
If she should cough—Good morning, Eve!
—Black and White.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

George Hopkins, Sent Up From Here for Check Forgery, Plays Long Lost Son.

George H. Hopkins, who was sent to the penitentiary from here three years ago for passing worthless checks and was released from that institution six weeks ago, at once developed a new stunt which has gotten him into trouble again—this time with the federal authorities who have placed a charge of using the mails to defraud against him.

When Hopkins was released he went to Kansas City where he has a brother, Lee D. Hopkins, he evidently laboring under the impression that it was just as well for him to remain away from St. Joseph until his penitentiary term was at least partially forgotten.

Mrs. A. B. Campbell of Wichita had a son, Aaron Campbell, of whom she had not heard for several years, and a short time before Hopkins was released from the pen she advertised in the Kansas City papers asking for his whereabouts. Hopkins saw the advertisement, answered it, telling Mrs. Campbell that he was her long lost son and that he was in the penitentiary and using an assumed name so that his relatives would not find out about his predicament. According to postal authorities, Mrs. Campbell, in answer to a request for money for incidentals, sent Hopkins \$18 in money, and cigarettes and cigars.

About two weeks ago Hopkins wrote a second letter to Mrs. Campbell, telling her that he was out of the penitentiary and that he needed \$50 for some clothes. This letter was handed by Hopkins to his brother, Lee D. Hopkins, living at the Palmer hotel in Kansas City, with a request that the letter be mailed from Kansas City. In the letter he asked for money and gave directions that it be sent to George H. Hopkins at the Palmer hotel. Instead of sending the money, Mrs. Campbell called the hotel over long distance telephone and discovered that George H. Hopkins was not at the hotel. A few days later Mrs. Campbell received word from her son from Tennessee. She reported the swindle to the police.

The brother was arrested by postal authorities but only held a short time, as it was shown that he was ignorant of what the letter contained, and also of his brother's fraudulent intentions. Then the authorities picked up George Hopkins, who is now facing the charge of using the mails to defraud.

TO CURB THE RAPACIOUS MISSOURI

Major G. V. B. Wilkes of Kansas City, United States engineer in charge of the Missouri river work, and his two assistants, Messrs. G. C. Hayden and E. G. Constance, were in St. Joseph Tuesday, and give the banks where the cutting is going on at Belmont and Lake Contrary bends a careful inspection preliminary to getting to work on the \$50,000 secured for curbing the ravages of the river at this point.

GRAND JURY MAKES ITS REPORT

The special grand jury which has been in session for three weeks was discharged Saturday. It returned twelve indictments during its session. The jury found that general conditions in this county were good, and that the laws are being enforced as much as possible. There was no gambling found at Lake Contrary or any other place. The grand jury recommended that prohibition be enforced by the federal authorities.

Despondency on account of his continued illness caused Richard G. Jamieson, 28 years of age, to on Monday night fire a pistol bullet into his left breast and inflict a wound from which he died in a few moments. He leaves a wife and three children. The deceased was well and favorably known, and his death is deeply deplored by many friends.

Dora Korbholtz filed suit for \$25,000 alleged damages against the street railway Thursday.

RECOGNIZED AS A GOLD PRODUCING STATE

MISSOURI IS A PRODUCER OF THE YELLOW METAL WHICH ALURES

AND CAUSES MEN TO DO QUEER THINGS

In the Year Which Closed in 1920 There Were Produced in This State Nineteen Ounces of Pure Gold Which Was Valued at Four Hundred Dollars But the Output of Silver Which Reached a Quarter of a Million Dollars Made Up for the Small Quantity of the Yellow Metal.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 4.—Missouri is again officially recognized as a gold-producing state by the United States Geological Survey in a pamphlet just issued, carrying the title, "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1920," which promulgates the fact that in 1920 nineteen ounces of gold, worth \$400, were recovered by eastern smelters from lead ores originating in St. Francis, Madison and Jefferson counties.

A Missouri Bureau of Labor statistics bulletin from which the above quotation is an excerpt, gives out the further information that the smelting corporations which recovered the nineteen ounces of gold, in the same year extracted 123,219 ounces of silver, worth \$125,088 from the same southeast Missouri lead area. The average 1920 New York City value of Missouri silver was \$1.015 per troy ounce, and Missouri gold the same year, \$20.67 per troy ounce.

Ever Since 1917

The 1921 Red Book of the State Bureau of Labor statistics will carry a complete chapter on, "Missouri as a gold and silver producing state." Further information from the same source that federal official credit was first given Missouri as a gold producing state by the United States Mint in 1918 when the fact was given publicity that in 1917 quantities of Missouri lead ores put through a high grade of refining to recover their silver contents, also yielded 15 ounces of gold with a New York worth of \$300. From then on Missouri has been regularly listed officially by Uncle Sam as a gold producing state.

The total of gold, in troy ounces, recovered annually from southeast Missouri lead ores by eastern smelting companies since 1917, and the total worth follow: Year 1917, 15 ounces, worth \$300; year 1918, ten ounces, worth \$400; year 1919, fourteen ounces, worth \$300, and 1920, nineteen ounces, worth \$400.

In the Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin dealing with Missouri as a gold and silver producing state, Commissioner William H. Lewis declares that "in the last decade rumors have repeatedly reached the money centers of the state, from remote sections of Missouri, that traces of gold had been found, but the first official recognition given Missouri by United States authorities as a gold-producing commonwealth was in 1918 when the annual report of the United States Mint announced that among the 1917 purchases of gold were fifteen troy ounces originating in Missouri."

Annual Silver Output, 1910 to 1920

It has been known for at least two decades that the lead ores of southeast Missouri yield in high refining an average silver contents of an ounce to a ton of the base mineral. The annual yields in troy ounces of silver from lead ores originating from that section, but through the desilverizing process by eastern smelting corporations, and the value of the yearly recovery, from 1910 to the close of 1920, follow: Year 1910, 32,200 ounces, total worth \$17,388; year 1911, 49,100 ounces, total worth \$26,500; year 1912, 20,000 ounces, total worth \$18,450; year 1913, 35,300 ounces, total worth \$23,500; year 1914, 40,000 ounces, total worth \$33,200; year 1915, 55,534 ounces, total worth \$27,790; year 1916, 128,800 ounces, total worth \$134,000; year 1917, 63,344 ounces, total worth \$52,200; year 1918, 44,959 ounces, total worth \$46,939; year 1919, 75,991 ounces, total worth \$135,170, and the year 1920, 123,219 ounces, total worth \$125,088.

In the eleven-year period considered in the preceding compilation the lowest price per troy ounce of silver was in 1911 when it was 58 cents as compared to 54 cents in 1910. In 1918, silver reached the price of a dollar an ounce owing to the huge de-

CROUSE-FERRIL-CAMPBELL COMMENDED

As indicating the fact that this county has three most capable officials at the court house, the report of the grand jury made on Saturday most heartily and warmly commends the administration of the offices of County Clerk Artemus Ferril, Circuit Clerk Emmett J. Crouse, and County Auditor William R. Campbell. The jury reports state that the offices of all of these officials are conducted in a systematic and business-like manner and that the affairs of the county as they relate to each, are in competent and safe hands. It is needless to remark that all of these gentlemen are Democrats.

FOR THE FALL FESTIVAL

Thousands of Visitors From All Over West Will Be Made Welcome.

The thousands of visitors who will attend St. Joseph's Fall Festival, will be made to feel at home, and will be given the best line of attractions that this city has ever offered. At the meeting of the committee Wednesday the Stores Association guaranteed \$1,000 to erect electric arches on the streets where the festivities will take place.

A committee composed of J. S. Ellingwood, W. F. Kirkpatrick, E. R. Burns, G. H. Kemper and Harry Block will look after the finances for the arches. All of the civic organizations will have representation on this committee, and will begin their work at once.

St. Joseph will do herself proud at the Festivities this fall, so be on hand.

THE RESULT OF TUESDAY ELECTION

The special election of Tuesday was one of the most quiet ever pulled off in St. Joseph. No one would have known that an election was on unless they happened to notice the booths being in place. All of the propositions voted on carried here in St. Joseph. In the state, while all results are not yet in, the returns indicate that the soldier bonus, the new constitution and the auto fees for road bonds carried by safe majorities, while the amendment to allow women to hold any office was in doubt.

MRS. GOLLEDGE WOULD NOT FEED HIM

Because his wife, Mildred, would not as he alleges prepare his meals for him, Lewis W. Golledge on Thursday filed suit for divorce from her. Mrs. Fannie Sutton claims that her husband is a vagrant, and asks to be separated from him; Mrs. Wilda C. Walker says that her Henry deserted her, as does Mrs. Carrie Williamson of her husband, W. R. Williamson. All were filed on Thursday.

MORE GRIEF FOR THE JITNEYS

When the jitney drivers reached Fifth and Edmond streets Thursday, they found a new set of grief which they could not sidestep. They found federal revenue collectors E. S. Payne, Emmett Kemper, M. H. Maires, and E. A. Hook, who asked them for the federal vehicle tax of \$10 per year and would not take a stand-off until the jitney men could see how to proceed.

SHOT BERRY IN THE NECK

To be "shot in the neck," but not in the right way, was the bad luck of Oliver Berry, a colored bone robber, who in a quarrel with another black man named Littleman at the home of Lula Glaspie, No. 1520 South Eighth street, at 4:30 Thursday morning over a craps game, was shot as above stated. He is in Noyes Hospital and will live. Littleman made his escape.

A REWARD FOR MYERS' SLAYER

A delegation of fifty farmers headed by C. N. Starmer, who acted as spokesman, came up from the Rushville-Halls neighborhood, and appeared before the county court Tuesday, whom they induced to offer a reward of \$500 for the capture and conviction of the murderer or murderers of George Myers. A committee also took up the matter with the governor asking the state to offer \$500 additional.

Coins from Europe for the metal for coinage purposes. In 1919 the peak was reached with silver selling for an average of \$1.111 per troy ounce. The year 1920 saw the metal average \$1.015.

A. T. EDMONSTON,

EVERY HOUSEWIFE MUST PAY HEAVY TRIBUTE

ON ACCOUNT OF THE NOT WANTED OR NEEDED FORDNEY BILL

WHICH WILL HEAVILY TAX THE CONSUMER

But the Democrats in the House Got a Little Glory Out of the Measure by Managing to Eliminate a Few of the Objectionable Features While Mr. Fordney Was Securing a Little Very Doubtful Future Credit For Himself by Jamming Down the Throats of the People a Measure Repugnant to All Consumers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—Although the Senate is not expected to touch the Tariff bill until it has disposed of the Tax Revision bill, and although it is certain that the Senate will amend the monstrosity and mystery known as the Fordney Tariff bill in many particulars, it is interesting and important to the people to know the kind of tariff act the Republican House has attempted to fasten upon them by steam-roller and gag-rule methods.

Despite these methods the Democrats got some glory on the final passage of the bill by forcing the House to strike out the embargo on dyes and restoring hides and long staple cotton to the free list. Petroleum and fuel oil and asphalt are also retained on the free list.

The worst feature of the bill, however, was retained—the American valuation clause, previously explained in this correspondence, under which American importers will not know what tax they will have to pay and which it is predicted will lead to endless confusion and inequalities in the attempt to fix American values upon foreign products at the different ports of entry.

The Housewife and the Tariff

In the whole history of Republican tariff legislation one outstanding fact is that the individuals who bear the heaviest burdens of the tax are never consulted in the drafting or amending or the passage of the act. Among these is the American housewife. Some of the instances in which housewives are taxed under the Fordney Tariff were pointed out by Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, in a speech against the bill. Among other things he said:

"In taking up the items of this bill we find on all table, kitchen, household and hospital utensils a levy of five cents per pound, plus thirty per cent ad valorem, plus ten per cent more if the articles are electrical. Thus every housewife in America must pay a tribute of around forty per cent on practically every article she uses in the kitchen, and if she should become ill and go to the hospital, the utensils in the hospital have a tariff levied on them, and she must pay her pro rata part, which is an additional cost. . . .

Must Pay For Table Knives

"Table knives are given the penalty of sixteen cents each, so that when the housewife buys a dozen table knives she must pay \$1.92 for the privilege of furnishing her table with silver knives. An additional amount is levied upon forks, spoons, table-ware, etc. If she buys a pair of scissors she must pay three cents each, plus thirty-five per cent ad valorem. . . .

"Here is the furniture schedule which levies from twenty-five to fifty per cent on furniture, so that the American home will be penalized when an effort is made to secure the necessary furniture for the operation of the house. Carpets are given a levy of from one to five cents, plus twenty to thirty per cent ad valorem. It seems that on some of these articles they were ashamed to state all of the levy in one form, so they doubled up in the form and thus got them from two different angles. . . .

"The housewife must pay for her clock thirty-five per cent ad valorem, and if she secures a clock with jewels, an additional amount of \$1 to \$3 for each clock is added. . . .

"Electric light bulbs and lamps are given a thirty-five per cent levy, so that those who use electric light for the purpose of reading and working or for amusement must pay for that privilege. . . .

These tariff taxes are in addition to what the housewife must pay in taxes

on food, clothing, shoes and wearing apparel generally.

American Boy a Tariff Victim

A tariff bill of the Fordney type does not wait until the man is grown in order to molest him, but levies its tributes even upon that most patriotic of patriotic Americans, the American boy. As Representative Jones says:

"Pocket knives which are essential to the happiness of every American boy, are given a levy of forty per cent. That is enough to break the heart of a boy who has been saving his money for the purpose of buying a pocket knife. . . .

"Here in another place we find fish hooks, rods, reels and artificial bait with a thirty-five per cent ad valorem tariff. When the American boy wants to go fishing he must pay for the privilege. . . .

Representative Jones also points out that the boy who buys a bicycle must pay thirty per cent duty and that even the privilege of education is taxed by a twenty per cent duty on books. The boy who covets a watch must pay \$0.75 to \$10.75 ad valorem for the privilege of buying one and knowing what time of day it is.

Economical Man Cannot Escape

Even the poorest and most economical man cannot escape. In his analysis of the bill Mr. Jones says:

"If a poor man tries to economize by shaving himself he must pay ten to twenty cents for each razor, plus thirty per cent ad valorem. He will be certain to cut himself with that kind of a razor. . . . After he has read the items in this bill he will probably conclude he might as well be butchered up after all.

"Buttons are taxed from ten to thirty-eight per cent. If the 'ongallus' man attempts to use nails as a substitute for buttons they get him again, for there is a tax of twenty per cent ad valorem on nails. What chance has an average man for every time he turns around he finds some article of daily use upon which high protective tariff has been levied."

Intelligent Republican Press Against Bill

No newspaper in the United States is a better index of how the most intelligent members of the Republican press regard public affairs than the Boston Transcript. Here is what the Transcript thinks of the Fordney Tariff bill as it passed the House:

"As it passed the House the Fordney Tariff bill was not as bad as it was at certain stages of the debate. Hides and skins were placed on the free list, as were oil, long staple cotton and asphalt. On the final vote the agricultural bloc was badly split. But at best, even with these changes, the Fordney bill is much too bad even to become law by the act of a party that expects to be continued in power. Tariff laws far less unpopular than the Fordney bill have been unpopular enough to cost the party that passed them the control of the Lower House of Congress at the ensuing election."

Democrats and Tax Revision

The tax revision bill will probably be reported some time in the latter part of August when it is expected to rush it through the House under the same gag rule preventing amendments by which the tariff monstrosity was passed. After its passage by the Senate it is planned that Congress shall take a recess, following which the Senate will take up the tariff bill.

It is not the intention of Democrats in Congress or of party leaders to anticipate the contents of the bill or to subject it to criticism in advance, although some of the reported features of the bill would lay it open now to criticism.

The estimated expenditures of government in 1922 are approximately those of 1921, so that about the same amount of money has to be raised by taxation as was raised for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. This means, of course, that there can be no reduction in taxation, but merely a shifting of the burden. It will be the duty of the Democrats, therefore, to prevent as far as possible any unjust shifting of the tax burden and to aid in every way to secure an equitable readjustment and sufficient revenue for the government.

As a matter of now it may be stated that it seems reasonably certain that the postage will be raised to three cents and that there will be no reduction of the 4 per cent tax on small incomes.

On the big incomes, it has been reported, the highest rate will be reduced to 40 per cent instead of 45 as at present, but it may be doubted if these surtaxes will yield anything like the amount they have previously yielded as the big incomes have been so divided and distributed that the

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